JANUARY, 1784. THE NUMB. 2796.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1784.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THERE has been an advertiſement publiſhed in ſeveral news-papers, by Roger Furſdon, propoſing to erect a Machine for ſpinning of Cotton. There is reaſon to apprehend that but few perſons have paid much attention to this ſubject, although it is an unqueſtionable fact, that ſpinning of cotton by Machines is in England brought to great perfection, and that the ingenious author of this invention hath, in a few years, from being a poor man become immenſely rich.

The ſubſcriber has frequently converſed with the above named Roger Furſdon, and has no doubt, but that he fully underſtands the art of conſtructing thoſe machines, and from ſufficient teſtimonials which the ſaid Roger Furſdon hath put into his hands, does believe he hath made conſiderable improvements thereon, he being the only perſon yet known that hath ever been able to ſpin wool on them.

There is nothing wanting at this time to eſtabliſh the cotton manufactory in America, but a ſufficient quantity of yarn to begin with, and the quantity that may be ſpun in the way propoſed is inconceivably great, equal to any demand whatever: It may not be improper to give a general idea of the out-lines of the machinery, the expence in conſtructing it, the quantity of cotton that may be ſpun, and the profits ariſing therefrom.

The whole operation of carding, roping, ſpinning and reeling is done by machinery.

The plan propoſed is, to build a houſe large enough to encloſe 16000 ſpindles, with the other movements requiſite to keep them conſtantly ſpinning; this will require a building of about 50 feet by 100 feet, and five ſtories high; it muſt be erected on a conſtant ſtream of water, equal to that which is neceſſary to drive a common griſt-mill: This building and machinery for one third the full complement of ſpindles (as it may be ſufficient to begin with one third) will coſt about 9000 l. to this add 11000 l. more to carry on the buſineſs, which makes a capital of 20000 l. It ſhould be noted, that any addition of ſpindles afterwards is by no means in proportion to the above expence, as the ſame building will include the whole, and the main movements or running gear are the ſame for one third of the ſpindles as for the whole.

The following will be the expence attending 5333 ſpindles:

Ten men, including Overſeer, Clerk and mechanics, their wages on an average, ſuppoſe 12/ per day, - - -	£	6	0 0
Eighty-three women to attend the machinery, at 3/6 per day, - - -		14	10 6
One hundred and thirty-four children, from eight to ten years of age, at 2/6 per day, - - - -		16	15 0
The whole daily expence will be	£	37	5 6

The quantity of yarn that will be ſpun and prepared for the weaver by the above number of ſpindles, 1000 lbs. per day, including all the variety uſed in the cotton manufacture at Mancheſter, in England, which, on an average, will be worth ſix ſhillings per pound at the loweſt computation, from which deduct two ſhillings per pound for the price of the cotton, and the daily expence in ſpinning as above, there remaineth then a neat profit of £ 162 14 6 per day, or £ 48800 per annum.

The above calculation is only for one-third the complement of ſpindles that might be included in the building above deſcribed, and if there be no error in the calculation, as there is reaſon to believe there is none, which will reduce the profits, how prodigiouſly great would they be if the full number of 16000 ſpindles were compleat? The profits then would be upwards of £ 146400 per annum! An object well worthy the attention of our monied men.

A capital ſufficient to begin with one-third or one-fourth of the above number of ſpindles muſt be great; it is therefore propoſed to form a large COMPANY for the purpoſe. The ſubſcriber would be glad to converſe with any perſon inclined to be concerned therein, in order that a well digeſted plan may be laid for executing the deſign.

SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.

Philad. Jan. 10.

PETER S. DU PONCEAU,

NOTARY PUBLIC and CONVEYANCER,

HEREBY informs the PUBLIC, That his Office is in FRONT-STREET, oppoſite to the COPPER-HOUSE, where he carries on the buſineſs of a Notary Public and Conveyancer, in all its branches.

Deeds of bargain and ſale, wills, mortgages, powers of attorney, articles of agreement and copartnerſhip, memorials, petitions, and all other deeds and writings, are drawn up at the ſaid Dr. Ponceau's Office, with neatneſs, accuracy and diſpatch. †

Bank of *North-America*,

JANUARY 5, 1784.

THE Directors of the Bank having declared a Dividend of Eight per Cent. upon the Capital Stock for the Half Year, ending the 1ſt Inſtant. The ſame will be paid at the Bank to the Stockholders or their Repreſentatives, at any time after the 10th Inſtant.

N. B. The Printers on the Continent are requeſted to give this Advertiſement a Place in their Papers.

Philadelphia, January 3, 1784.

Agreeable to an ORDER of the Hon. the Supreme Executive Council of this State, have been SOLD by the CITY AUCTIONEER, for the Benefit of the Underwriters, &c.

THE Merchandize and Materials ſaved from the Brig PHILADELPHIA PACKET, ROBERT TORRENCE, late Maſter, which was ſtranded on the Bar of Sinepuxent, in her Paſſage from Belfaſt, bound to this Port.

The Conſignees of any Part of the Cargoe, or others therein intereſted, are deſired to produce their Claims to BLAIR M'CLENACHAN and PATRICK MOORE, in order to aſcertain their average Dividends. § 4 w.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1784.

THE Co-partnerſhip of M'CLENACHANS and MOORE being diſſolved by mutual Conſent, thoſe to whom they are indebted, as well as thoſe who are indebted to them, are requeſted to ſettle their accounts immediately, with BLAIR M'CLENACHAN and PATRICK MOORE,

Who have for SALE,

At their STORE, on Hamilton's Wharff, the North Side of the Draw-bridge,

A large Quantity of COFFEE, in Bags,
HAVANNA SUGAR, in Boxes,
IRISH LINENS, from 15d. to 7s. per Yard,
OZNABRIGS, SAIL-TWINE, &c. &c. § 4 w.

Which they will diſpoſe of, on the loweſt Terms, for Caſh.

Philadelphia, 12th Month 29, 1783.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the ESTATE of AMOS STRETTELL, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts and have them paid; and thoſe who are indebted by mortgage, bond or book-debt, are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, to enable the ſubſcriber, executor to the laſt will and teſtament of the ſaid Amos Strettell, to ſettle the accounts of ſaid eſtate. ABEL JAMES.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

THE PLANTATION whereon the late Governor Denny lived, ſituated on the river Schuylkill, near and in ſight of the Falls, containing 30 acres of land, part of which ſtands high, as to command an extenſive view of the city of Philadelphia and the country adjacent, likewiſe of the river Schuylkill above and below the Falls; a large garden, orchard, and meadow of 5 acres; the houſe is a ſtone building, 42 feet front, large and convenient for a gentleman's country ſeat or tavern, having ſtables, coach-houſe, &c. &c. and an out building of ſtone, 28 by 25 feet, for a tenant, containing four rooms; the ſituation is very pleaſant, and if uſed as a tavern, will command the preference in that buſineſs to any on Schuylkill, for parties of pleaſure, being only four miles and an half, and all good road, from the city; plenty of fiſh may be caught every day during the ſeaſon, in the river, before the houſe, and a ſhad fiſhery may be made at a ſmall expence, that will produce clear of all charges, above two-thirds of the yearly rent of the whole; there is a draw-well, but eight feet from the door of the dwelling-houſe, which never has leſs than eight feet of moſt excellent water in the drieſt ſeaſon; a ſcow and rope for a ferry, which may be uſed either as public or private. For terms, enquire on the premiſes, which may be entered on in March next, or Mr. JAMES HUNTER, in Philadelphia. § Dec. 24, 1783.

Newport, New-Caſtle county, Delaware ſtate, Jan. 3.

To be RENTED,

And entered upon the 25th day of March next,

A FERRY, newly erected in ſaid place, on Chriſtiana creek, with a boat fitted for the purpoſe, diſtant four miles from the town of New-Caſtle, which makes a convenient paſſage, and will ſhorten the diſtance between the aforeſaid places ſix miles, as it is ten miles to go round either by Chriſtiana bridge or Wilmington, and will open a communication to the country round, and in particular to the ſouth-weſt end of Cheſter county, and to the Half-Way-Houſe, now called Chatham, and ſo on to Lancaſter county, and alſo meets with the approbation of the neighbours on each ſide of ſaid creek, which will render it more agreeable and beneficial to the renter; there is on ſaid premiſes, a large brick houſe, two ſtories high, with four rooms on a floor, a good dry cellar under the whole, and very ſuitable for a public houſe, alſo a large garden and yard, with a well of good water, all ſituate cloſe by where the ferry is erected. And in order to make it more convenient and advantageous to the tenant, the ſubſcriber purpoſes, if agreeable, to lett with the ſaid premiſes, a paſture field of good land, containing ten acres, now under fence, together with near ſix acres of marſh meadow, in good order, and under graſs. Any perſon inclining to rent the aforeſaid premiſes, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Newport. § THOMAS DUFF.

West-Whiteland townſhip, Nov. 20, 1783.

WAS taken up as a ſtray a few days paſt, a likely grey MARE, about 14 hands high, neither brand nor ear-mark perceivable, ſuppoſed to be between 10 and 12 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. § WILLIAM INGRAM.

Buckingham, Bucks county, Dec. 29, 1783.

WHEREAS ANNA, the Wife of the ſubſcriber, has, by her miſbehaviour and bad conduct, been the means of breaking up his family, and obliged him to part from her: Theſe are to warn all perſons from truſting her on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof. ¶ ABRAHAM LANDIS.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a ſtout, healthy Mulattoe GIRL, about 16 years of age, and has ten years to ſerve. Enquire of the ſubſcriber, living in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county.

§ RICHARD GIBBS.

To be SOLD on reaſonable Terms,

And the Conditions of Payment made eaſy,

SIX thouſand acres of patented LAND, in general very good, ſituate about 30 miles above Sunbury, in Penn's Valley, Northumberland county, through which runs a ſtream of water, called Spring Creek, and has ſeveral good ſituations for Mills. Enquire of THOMAS HOWARD, in Second-ſtreet, near Cheſnut-ſtreet. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WALTER GOODMAN, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe having any demands, to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, that payment may be made, by

SARAH GOODMAN, Executrix,
Philad. Dec. 29, 1783. ABEL JAMES,) Executors.
WILLIAM PARR,)

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the ſtable of Robert Carſon, of the city of Philadelphia, a young bay MARE, with a ſwitch tail, has neither brand or ear-mark, a natural trotter, was never ſhod, riſing four years old, lately trimmed under the bridle. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and delivers her to Robert Carſon, or the owner, living in Red Lion hundred, New-Caſtle county, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ JOHN TOPPIN.

Philadelphia, January 6, 1784.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Saturday, the 17th inſt, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the Coffee-houſe, two certain lots of GROUND, viz.

No. 1. Containing in breadth on the north ſide of High-ſtreet (at the diſtance of 66 feet weſtward from Schuylkill Seventh-ſtreet) 22 feet, and in depth 306 feet, bounded eaſtward and weſtward by other ground, whereof this is part, and ſouthward by High-ſtreet aforeſaid.

No. 2. Containing in breadth, north and ſouth, 17 feet, and in length or depth, eaſt and weſt, 396 feet, bounded ſouthward by Deborah Prieſt's allotment (No. 5.) eaſtward by Schuylkill Second-ſtreet, northward by other ground, of which this was part, and weſtward by Schuylkill Front-ſtreet; taken in execution as the property of Andrew Cape, and to be ſold by

THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by private Sale,

THAT famous ſeat where the celebrated Doctor Witt formerly lived, ſituate on the main ſtreet in the pleaſant village of Germantown, within ſix miles of the city of Philadelphia, containing about 50 acres, part woodland, part good watered meadow and more may be made, the remainder good paſture fields of a good ſoil, with a large elegant ſtone Dwelling-houſe, three ſtories high, with a good cellar under the whole, four rooms on a floor, with a large entry through the houſe, a large kitchen and other buildings adjoining, with a good ſtone barn and other out buildings, a good orchard and kitchen garden; upon the whole, it is exceedingly well calulated for pleaſure and profit; a country ſeat may be erected on the higheſt part of it, which commands a delightful proſpect of the city of Philadelpha, and the river Delaware, with the numerous ſhipping going and coming. Any perſon deſirous to purchaſe, may view the premiſes any time before the firſt of April next. An indiſputable title will be give to the purchaſer and immediate poſſeſſion, by LYDIA WARMER and

Dec. 22 1783. † ELIZABETH WARMER.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL GROUND-RENTS, well ſecured; the tenants indiſputable; and eight acres of MEADOW, on Greenwich iſland, near the ſtone bridge. Enquire of JAMES SPARKS, in Spruce-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets. ¶

TWENTY POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent county, in the ſtate of Maryland, on the 17th inſtant, at night, A bay HORSE, about 14 hands and one inch high, with a blaze in his face, and three white legs, a curled ſwitch tail; he paces, trots and canters, and goes very pleaſant; he had on him, when taken away, a man's ſaddle, bridle and ſaddle-bags, all new, a blue ſaddle cloth, with white binding, half worn. Any perſon who ſhall apprehend the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive TEN POUNDS of the above reward; the other TEN POUNDS to be paid for the horſe, &c. provided they are found out of the county, and FIVE POUNDS if found in the county, and delivered to the ſubſcriber,

¶ ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Kent county, ſtate of Maryland, Dec. 20, 1783.

TO BE SOLD BY

TIMOTHY CARRELL,

At the South-weſt Corner of Cheſnut and Water-ſtreets, Wholeſale and Retail,

MADEIRA, Port, Liſbon, Sherry, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines; Old Jamaica Spirits; Weſt-India Rum; Coniac Brandy; Holland Geneva, in Caſes; White Wine Vinegar; Loaf, Lump and Muſcovado Sugars; Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, Ginger and Allſpice; Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea Tea; Coffee, Chocolate, Muſtard; Rice, Indigo, Starch; Liverpool fine Salt; choice Halifax Herrings in Barrels; Mackrel in ditto; Cod and Dumb Fiſh by the Quintal; ſmoked Salmon; a quantity of Mens Shoes, &c.

Alſo, Two convenient Brick HOUSES, in Lownes's Alley, near St. Paul's Church. §

To be LETT for a Term of Years,

And may be entered on the 25th of March next, to any perſon that will give aſſurance of his faithful performance,

THAT noted PLANTATION, late the eſtate of John Bird, jun. deceaſed, lying in Brandywine hundred, and county of New-Caſtle, within three miles of Wilmington, and adjoining Cherry-Iſland marſh, containing 150 acres, 40 thereof drained meadow, with a brick houſe and log barn thereon. Any perſon inclining to rent, may view the premiſes, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers, in the hundred aforeſaid.

JOHN BIRD, and)
THOMAS BABB,) Executors.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of the aforeſaid John Bird, jun. deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and all who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted, in order for payment, by the executors aforeſaid, &c. §

EXTRACT from the Journal of the COUNCIL of CENSORS.

Wednesday, December 31, 1783.

The report of the committee, to whom were referred the petitions againſt the late election of the city of Philadelphia for Cenſors, having been debated by paragraphs, was adopted.

DISSENTIENT,

BECAUSE we are perſuaded that the method of electing by ballot is either the beſt or worſt method in the world; the beſt, if the laws ſhall be ſtrictly adhered to, and all abuſes corrected by thoſe whoſe duty it is to enquire into them; the worſt, if abuſes, which in this mode of voting are ſo much hidden and concealed, ſhall be encouraged and ſanctified by the approbation of the higheſt power in the commonwealth, who fit for the expreſs purpoſe of correcting abuſes: And we conceive that the ſtate of the facts which have occurred in the preſent election cannot fail to diſcover, that, beſides numberleſs irregularities, moſt enormous abuſes have been committed. We ſhall inſtance ſome of them.

Firſt. Out of 1620 votes, 230 appear to have been introduced into the boxes, without any voters whatever, and without any means received from the evidence of accounting for them; a practice which we fear has been too much encouraged and has grown to be too familiar in this ſtate. We can only teſtify our abhorrence of it.

Second. Beſides theſe, there appears, after every deduction, to be 340 odd votes, which were delivered in by non-taxables. Of theſe, 130 appear to have been put in by ſoldiers then in ſervice, or lately diſcharged: So that if we were to allow that all theſe ſoldiers were legal voters, there were about 440 votes received and counted, which ought not have been received: A number much more than ſufficient to have altered the ſtate of the poll.

Third. The conſtitution and the laws of this ſtate have wiſely provided, that all the electors (excepting freeholders) ſhall vote each in his own diſtrict, in order that their qualifications may be judged of and known, and becauſe it is impoſſible afterwards to trace the vote to the voter; yet, in this election, not only a number of perſons voted, who, if they had a right to vote any where, had no legal right to vote in *Philadelphia*. But, in order to account for the great number of non-taxables who voted, a vain ſuppoſition is adopted, that ſome hundreds of theſe may have been qualified to vote in other parts of the ſtate, and therefore qualified to vote in *Philadelphia*: A ſuppoſition, in our opinion, as abhorrent to law, as it is totally unfounded in evidence.

Fourth. That numbers of ſoldiers voted, who clearly appear to have been under the command and actual coercion of the officers, from general officers down to thoſe of inferior rank, orders being given for changing their tickets, and actually executed by the ſerjeants, ſome of their tickets being forcibly torn from the men and changed, ſome of them threatened to be beaten if they refuſed to vote as they were ordered, and in every inſtance, in which they attempted to exerciſe the privilege of freemen, they were prevented.

Fifth. The peaceable inhabitants of the city were reſtrained by the military, during a great part of the day, from voting, were ordered to ſtand off, and were told that it would be time enough for them to vote after the ſoldiers. The conſequence was, that many of them retired without voting. We reflect with horror upon what may be the probable end of ſuch proceedings.

Sixth. Even ſome of the officers of the election appear to us to have been intimidated by the military, and to have acted contrary at leaſt to their firſt opinion, one of the judges having declared upon the ſpot, at the time of receding from his purpoſe, that he was apprehenſive of riots, confuſion and bloodſhed, if the ſoldiers were refuſed, and he himſelf having declared in his teſtimony that things looked awful out of doors. Contrary to the firſt opinion of a majority of the judges, ſoldiers were admitted to vote, merely becauſe they were ſoldiers, without any other qualification, and, during a great part of the election, without exacting any legal evidence of the time of their being in the army, or of their being connected with the *Pennſylvania* line. On the other hand, we have evidence that numbers of them were not in the army previous to the 1ſt of *November*, 1779, the only qualification upon which their right of voting was pretended to be ſupported, founded upon ſome looſe uncertain words in an act of Aſſembly, againſt the expreſs letter and ſpirit of the conſtitution; and we wiſh that no obſtruction had occurred, to prevent our ſearching this matter to the bottom.

We fear that abuſes will increaſe by the preſent example, and we are convinced, that, if ſome check be not put to them, ſuch abuſes will end in the ſubverſion of our laws, and the loſs of our liberty.

In behalf of ourſelves, our poſterity and our country, we therefore think it our duty, thus ſolemnly to proteſt againſt the preſent deciſion.

JOSEPH HART,	JOHN SMILEY,
SAMUEL SMITH,	WILLIAM FINLEY,
SIMON DRIESBACH,	JAMES EDGAR,
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY,	JOHN M'DOWELL.

AS reaſons have been ſuggeſted and filed by the diſſenting members of this Council, reſpecting the late conteſted election, the duty we owe our conſtituents prompts us to impart a few leading grounds and ſentiments, on which we proceeded to form the opinion delivered in ſupport of the election.

Previous, however, to entering into particulars, we wiſh, in the firſt place, to expreſs our moſt ſincere regard for our preſent valuable mode of election by *ballot*. We cannot prize it too highly. 'Tis indeed the firſt rate privilege of every *free country*.

Good policy and reaſon cannot reconcile the idea to vitiate elections for mere omiſſions or irregularities, which do not apparently and eſſentially affect the poll. Nothing but flagrant fraud or *undue* influence, terror and violence, ought to render the election of a free people null and void. The true diſtinction is between *private* and *public* wrongs, the *generality* or the *particularity* of the injury, or act done amiſs.

On theſe, and ſuch principles, we governed ourſelves with regard to the preſent controverted election: And we are happy in adding, that the ſame principles induced his Honor the Chief Juſtice, and Judge *Bryan*, to paſs their opinion in favour of the diſputed election of 1781; and to which we muſt beg leave occaſionally to refer.

Firſt. Say the diſſentients, "Soldiers were permitted to vote."

We apprehend that ſoldiers have a plain inconteſtible right to elect Repreſentatives: *1ſt.* Becauſe the bill of rights, ſection 7, declares "All freemen, having a ſufficient evident *common intereſt* with, and *attachment* to the "community, have a right to elect officers;"—and *2dly.* The act of Aſſembly, page 223, provides, "As ſoon as "the oaths preſcribed for other citizens are taken by officers and ſoldiers," they ſhall enjoy the ſame privileges preciſely.

As a violation of this law, it is ſuppoſed that ſoldiers were ſuffered to vote as ſoldiers, without any legal evidence of the time of their being in the army, or their being connected with the Pennſylvania line, and that numbers of them were not in the army before *November*, 1779, and for thoſe reaſons could not vote. But there is no proof to ſupport theſe aſſertions; nor ſhould it be preſumed, as the judges inſtructed the inſpectors to receive the votes from ſoldiers of our line only, who were entitled under the conſtitution and law. We muſt view it as an equal departure from truth and decency to alledge, "that "any obſtruction occurred to prevent ſearching the matter to the bottom." We know of none, and therefore conſider the inſinuation ungenerous and inſidious.

Secondly, "That coercion and undue influence were "uſed by the officers over the ſoldiers, and that the judges "were over-awed and intimidated, as well as the peaceable citizens obſtructed and prevented their election."

Theſe aſſertions are unſupported by evidence. Indeed, at elections it is uſual for citizens, from different motives, to uſe ſome addreſs and perſuaſion, which, without any force or compulſion, cannot affect the merits of an election.

Thirdly, "That the number of votes exceeds and over-"reaches the number of voters, to the amount of two "hundred and thirty."

It is granted; but this very probably aroſe from the omiſſion of the clerks, or their not having ſufficient time to enter the names of the voters, when the inſpectors agreed to receive four votes of the ſoldiers at once, to ſave time, it then growing late. But even ſuppoſing them of no effect, the Judges of the Supreme Court, whoſe ſentiments we have juſt quoted, ſpeaking of *deceptions* offered to inſpectors at elections, ſay, "they *frequently happen*; but "it would be wrong to ſet aſide an election, eſpecially if "the member returned had more than a *bare majority*; "the utmoſt that ought to be done would be, to ſubſtract "the votes from the ſitting member." This we have done, by deducting theſe 230 votes from the ſitting members, and yet they have a majority of legal votes.

Fourthly, "That 340 votes appear, of non-taxables."

In this number, it is to be obſerved, the ſoldiers are included. But what teſtimony is there to ſupport, that the reſidue are non-taxables? Why, it appears by an examination of an alphabet of the names of taxable inhabitants, who reſided within ſix wards only, that the names of ſeveral perſons who voted were not entered therein; but does it follow that they did not pay taxes in ſome other part of the city or ſtate, or that they were not the eldeſt ſons of freeholders. The oath that the inſpectors may tender to every voter, in the act of Aſſembly, page 72, is in theſe words: "That he is 21 years of age, and a free-"man of the county of ————; that he has reſided "in this ſtate for the ſpace of one whole year, and paid "public taxes during that time (or he is the ſon of a free-"holder in this ſtate, who payeth taxes;) and that he "has not voted already, nor will vote at this election, "in any other diſtrict of the ſaid county, or in any of "the other counties of this ſtate." After an election, and a legal return made, ſhall it be preſumed that the inſpectors, thus armed with power ſufficient to make the enquiry, have not done their duty? To preſume the contrary is by no means admiſſible. Nothing is to be intended againſt the return of men under oath, which is not firſt poſitively and plainly proved. Here there is nothing but a mere negative intendment againſt a regular tranſaction, under the oath of the judges and inſpectors.

Fifthly "That perſons voted out of their own diſtricts."

That they have ſuch a right, plainly appears by the oath herein before recited, or why ſhould the legiſlature oblige a *freeman* (not a freeholder) *to ſwear that he would not vote in any other county of the ſtate*, if he had not a right by law to vote at any place he might happen to be at the time of an election, as the ſame advantage to the community muſt reſult from voting in one part as another. We know, while we declare our abhorrence of it, that fraudulent practices too often take place at elections; and we flatter ourſelves the Aſſembly will reviſe the laws relative to them, and guard more carefully againſt abuſes of every kind.

Having thus conſidered the objections taken to our determination, we leave the further diſcuſſion of circumſtances to an impartial world, on whoſe candor we chearfully repoſe.

FRED. A. MUHLENBERG,	THOMAS HARTLEY,
ARTHUR ST. CLAIR,	RICH. M'ALLISTER,
ANTHONY WAYNE,	WILLIAM IRVINE,
JAMES MOORE,	JOHN ARNDT,
STEPHEN CHAMBERS,	DAVID ESPY.

Saturday, January 3, 1784.

On motion of Mr. Irvine, ſeconded by Mr. Wayne,

Ordered, That the depoſitions reſpecting the conteſted election of the city of Philadelphia be entered on the minutes.

WILLIAM ADCOCK, Eſq; ſworn, depoſeth:

I was ſworn by the ſheriff as one of the judges of the city and county election. A diſpute aroſe before the election opened. Juſtice Howell and myſelf were for ſome time of opinion, that ſoldiers (as ſuch) had no right to vote. Colonel Gurney, another of the judges, differed in opinion. In about half an hour Juſtice Howell came to me, took me by the hand, and ſaid,----Friend, we muſt let the ſoldiers vote; and added, that, if we did not, confuſion, and perhaps bloodſhed, might enſue. I told him, I could not give up my opinion, and that I would ſooner riſque being ſacrificed on the floor. I at length ſubmitted to a majority, the election went on, and the ſoldiers voted.

Q. Were the judges furniſhed with a liſt of taxables?

A. No. We did not require it.

Q. Did you hear if any threats were thrown out againſt Mr. Howell? *A.* No.

Q. Did you hear what paſſed between Juſtice Howell and any other perſon on this diſpute? *A.* No.

Q. Do you know of any diſtinction being made between ſoldiers and others, or of any agreement between the officers and judges?

A. I propoſed, as an alternative, that the officers ſhould all vote, but no ſoldier, as ſuch---the officers having property. The other judges ſaid, they muſt either all vote, or none.

Q. What ſoldiers were there? Were they in the continental ſervice, or did they belong to any other particular line?

A. I am not certain; but I believe they were of the Pennſylvania line.

Q. At what time did the election cloſe?

A. Near day the next morning.

Q. Do you know whether theſe men were actually in the ſervice, or diſcharged?

A. I am not certain: The inſpectors, probably, will be able to give information on this head.

Q. Was it a queſtion, that the ſoldiers diſcharges ſhould be called for?

A. It was not.

Q. Were the ſoldiers aſked whether they were in the ſervice in the year 1778?

A. I did not hear it aſked.

Q. Did you aſk whether they paid taxes?

A. No.

Q. Did you ſee any acts during the continuance of the election, which you thought were illegal, except thoſe you have mentioned?

A. I did not, except deſtroying two or three tickets which we thought were not compleat, mentioning one Sheriff only.

Q. Did you ſee any perſons at the windows with their ſwords drawn?

A. No.

ISAAC HOWELL, Eſq; affirmed, depoſeth:

I was qualified, October 14th, as a Judge of the city election. Difficulties aroſe reſpecting the admiſſion of ſoldiers to vote. The Judges conſulted, but the croud rendered it difficult to get together. We attempted it ſeveral times. The citizens without were impatiant to have the election opened, and I was ſeveral times called on, to know why the election was not opened? I replied, there were ſome difficulties; as ſoon as they were removed, it would be opened. When we conſulted, I found we differed in opinion whether the ſoldiers ſhould be admitted to vote or not----Colonel Gurney wiſhed to admit them----Juſtice Adcock oppoſed it---the caſting vote then lay upon me. I propoſed to compromiſe the matter, and to try to be unanimous. Before we had come to a final concluſion, we were interrupted by perſons coming in, to enquire why the election was not opened? General Wayne entered with Juſtice Paſchall, and aſked why the ſoldiers were not admitted to vote? General Wayne returned a ſecond and a third time: I turned ſhort upon him, and ſaid we would not be harrangued into it----we would take our own time. Some more time was ſpent before we could agree, and numbers collected around us. To prevent confuſion, I determined to admit the ſoldiers to vote, ſeeing ſome diſturbance might ariſe. I alſo mentioned to Juſtice Adcock a law, page 223, in their favour. After we had thus concluded upon the matter, we opened the election, and proceeded. In order to regulate the receiving of votes, we came to this concluſion---that we would receive none, but of ſuch as had taken the teſt, and been in the army in the year 1778---and we deſired the clerks to make marks or dots againſt the names of all ſoldiers. Whenever we were in doubt, we put them to their oath, that they had been in the army in the year 1778. This was the line of our conduct when any difficulty aroſe. We cloſed the election regularly afterwards on this principle or plan, and always conſulted when any difficulty aroſe. A number were turned back, who could not be admitted agreeable to ſaid plan. The citizens were obſtructed by the numbers of the ſoldiers, and we then agreed, as it was late, to take four at a time, they producing certificates of having taken the teſt. Previous to cloſing the election, we gave notice of it a quarter of an hour by the bell-man, and when cloſed, we proceeded to caſt up the votes, and requeſted the people in the houſe to withdraw, that we might do it without confuſion. We accordingly caſt them up, and delivered the boxes, ſealed up, to the Sheriff about day-light.

Q. Had the citizens an opportunity to vote before the election cloſed?

A. Not a good one before dark; they had after candle light.

Q. Do you recollect at what time of the day the election opened?

A. I think about twelve or one o'clock.

Q. What time was it the ſoldiers came to vote?

A. As ſoon as the election opened.

Q. Were the ſoldiers armed?

A. Not the ſoldiers, the officers had their ſide arms, but not drawn.

Q. Were the ſoldiers at every window?

A. No, they were at ſome of the back windows: There was interruption in ſeveral places, but not ſo much in front.

Q. Did the interruption proceed from the number of the ſoldiery, or did they threaten any perſon?

A. I believe it proceeded from their numbers.

Q. Were you over-awed or influenced by the dread of bloodſhed?

A. I was not; but out of doors it appeared awful: I was governed by judgment.

Q. Did you ſee the ſoldiers march to the State-houſe?

A. No; I was buſy within doors.

Q. Were you furniſhed with a liſt of taxables?

A. As judges, it properly came before us; but I do not recollect they were. Our rule was, to judge whether the perſons were qualified to vote.

Q. Did you direct the inſpectors to enquire of perſons offering their votes, whether they had paid taxes, and if they had taken the oaths?

A. We did direct them.

Q. Do you recollect, whether it was propoſed the officers might be admitted to vote, as having property, but the ſoldiers not?

A. I do not recollect.

Q. Did any of the officers anſwer you, when you called to them to keep the ſoldiers back?

A. I do not recollect.

Q. Did you ſee the officers when you ſpoke?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you ſee, or think by the appearance of the officers, they urged the ſoldiers to create diſturbance?

A. No; but I ſaw them put votes into their hands, and urge them to vote.

[To be continued.]

Philadelphia, January 14, 1784.

ALL perſons indebted to the ESTATE of HUGH SEEDS, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in, in order that they may be adjuſted and paid, by §

MARY SEEDS, Executrix.

York-Town Goal, December 22, 1783.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, the following perſons, viz.

ANDREW WARD, on the 15th day of November laſt paſt, who confeſſed that he is a ſervant to a certain Mr. Samuel Oſburn, of Harford county, in the ſtate of Maryland; he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſtrait limbed, ſhort brown hair, an Engliſhman born, and about 35 years old; his apparel can ſcarce be deſcribed, as they are altogether rags.

WILLIAM M'DAVID, alias WILLIAM DONALDSON, who was committed on the ſecond day of September laſt paſt, and ſince committed, confeſſed that he is a ſervant to a certain Mr. Henry Brown, of Baltimore county, in Maryland; he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, black hair, and ſays that he was born in St. Chriſtophers; had on, when committed, an old ſmall wool hat, a brown home made over jacket, a green broadcloth under jacket, and a pair of leather breeches, ſays he is about 34 years of age.

JENNY, a Negroe Woman, who was committed on the 24th day of November laſt paſt, ſays that ſhe was made a purchaſe of by a certain James Smith, of Hopewell townſhip, York county, from Mr. James Barnet, of Talbot county, Maryland; ſhe is a ſtout wench, and ſays ſhe is about 40 years of age.

Their maſters, if any they have, are deſired to come, on or before the 28th day of January next, and pay the charges on them, otherwiſe they will be ſold for their fees, by ¶

MICHAEL GRAYBIL, Goaler.

By Capt. Weſt, arrived at Boſton, and Captain Coupar at New-York, both from London, we have the following advices, viz.

LONDON, *October* 14.

FRIDAY, goods to the amount of 100,000l. were entered at the Cuſtom-houſe for Maryland and Virginia; and goods to the amount of 20,000l. were entered for Charles-Town and Jamaica.

The laſt accounts from Peterſburgh particularly aſſert, that the Empreſs will not relinquiſh the Crimea upon any conſideration, and that of courſe war with the Turks muſt be the inevitable conſequence, as the Divan cannot conſent to ſuch a loſs of territory, without endangering the ſafety as well as the dignity of their empire.

We are informed from good authority, that the Cabinet, inſtead of waiting for new propoſitions from the ſiſter kingdom, has wiſely determined to meet their requeſts, and with that view diſpatched a meſſenger on Thurſday laſt, with ſome freſh inſtructions to the Lord Lieutenant, which he is to lay before both Houſes at the enſuing meeting.

The gentry of Ireland begin to ſee the combination of the volunteers in a very ſerious light, there being no power in that country that can in any degree check their demands, to what extent ſoever they may go; for there is no extremities to which popular aſſemblies may not be led when conducted by artful and deſigning men.

Friday morning, ſome diſpatches were received at St. James's from Holland, ſince which it is generally reported, with great confidence, an offer is come over from the Dutch Oriental Company (through the medium of the Supreme Council ſitting at the Hague) of a ſtipulated ſum of money to be paid to Great-Britain, as a compenſation and equivalent for the immediate reſtoration of Negapatnam, on the coaſt of Coromandel.-----The particular amount propoſed is not known, but it is ſaid to be among the millions.---Two millions ſterling have been mentioned, not from authority, but merely conjecture. If this be accepted, the definitive treaties between Great-Britain and Holland will ſoon be ſettled. If not, there is likely to be a great delay, as they have no other equivalent at preſent to offer.

October 22. The day after Sir Edward Newenham was elected a member of Parliament for the county of Dublin, he advertiſed a requeſt that a county meeting be called, by the determination of which he might be enabled to give his voice agreeable to the delegated truſt repoſed in him. This is perfectly conformable to the ſpirit of the conſtitution, by which members of Parliament are only conſidered as the attornies or agents of their conſtituents; and for an attorney or agent to ſpeak a language, or conſent to a meaſure contrary to the ſentiments of his employers, is a ſoleciſm in politics and in human tranſactions.

An hiſtorical correſpondent obſerves, that it is a bad ſign when the clergy deſert religion for politics. The annals of England ſhew how ſhe was prieſt-ridden in former days, it may greatly be apprehended, that thoſe days will return, ſince prayers are addreſſed to the King, inſtead of to the King of Kings, and ſince the prayer-book has been laid aſide for the Statutes at Large. When Henry the IVth of France was dictated to by a prieſt on a political ſubject, he anſwered, "Open your breviary, father, and ſhew me if it be there you learn your politics."

The loyaliſts who came in, when the King's forces, under General Howe firſt took poſſeſſion of Philadelphia, have made a claim upon government for the damage to their houſes in that city; the troops, in which the foreign mercenaries were particularly engaged, having ſtripped them of wainſcotting, window ſhutters, doors, railing, &c. &c. A lady now in London lays claim to 7500l. for damages, which, with ſome others of a ſimilar kind, are now under conſideration of a board appointed for the ſole purpoſe of enquiring into the claims of the American loyaliſts.

Dr. Franklin is inceſſantly occupied in preparing documents of different kinds on the prevailing circumſtances of his native country. The finances, the civil polity, nay, each material objection of municipal regulation, he takes the trouble to diſcuſs at large, from time to time forwarding his reflections by the different veſſels going to America.

Nov. 12. Yeſterday his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes ſeated on the throne with the uſual ſolemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a meſſage from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their attendance in the Houſe of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious ſpeech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have the ſatisfaction to inform you, that Definitive Treaties of Peace have been concluded with the Courts of France and Spain, and with the United States of America. Preliminary Articles have been alſo ratified with the States General of the United Provinces. I have ordered theſe ſeveral Treaties to be laid before you; and I am happy to add, that all thoſe powers agree with me in my ſincere inclination to keep the calamities of war at a great diſtance.

"The objects which are to be brought under your deliberation will ſufficiently explain my reaſons for calling you together after ſo ſhort a receſs. Enquiries of the utmoſt importance have been long and diligently purſued, and the fruit of them will be expected. The ſituation of the Eaſt-India Company will require the utmoſt exertions of your wiſdom, to maintain and improve the valuable advantages derived from our Indian poſſeſſions, and to promote and ſecure the happineſs of the native inhabitants of thoſe provinces.

"The ſeaſon of peace will call upon you for an attention to every thing which can recruit the ſtrength of the nation, after ſo long and ſo expenſive a war.

"The ſecurity and increaſe of the revenue, in the manner leaſt burthenſome to my ſubjects, will be among your firſt objects. In many eſſential parts it has ſuffered: Dangerous frauds have prevailed, and alarming outrages have been committed. Exertions have not been wanting to repreſs this daring ſpirit, nor pains to enquire into its true cauſes. In any inſtances in which the powers of government may not be equal to its utmoſt care and vigilence, I have no doubt that the wiſdom of my Parliament will provide ſuch remedies as may be found wanting for the accompliſhment of purpoſes, in which the material intereſts of this nation are ſo deeply concerned.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

"I have ordered the eſtimates of the expence for the year to be laid before you. From thoſe you will perceive the reduction which I have made in all the eſtabliſhments, which appear to me to be brought as low as prudence will admit; and you will participate with me in the ſatisfaction which I feel in this ſtep towards the relief of my ſubjects. At the end of a war, ſome part of its weight muſt inevitably be borne for a time. I feel for the burthen of the people; but I rely on that fortitude which has hitherto ſupported this nation under many difficulties, for their bearing thoſe which the preſent exigencies require, and which are ſo neceſſary for the full ſupport of the national credit.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"In many reſpects our ſituation is new, your counſels will provide what is called for by that ſituation; and your wiſdom will give permanence to whatever has been found beneficial by the experience of ages. In your deliberations you will preſerve that temper and moderation which the importance of their objects demands, and will, I have no doubt, produce; and I am ſure that you are unanimous in your deſire to direct all thoſe deliberations to the honor of my crown, the ſafety of my dominions, and the proſperity of my people."

NEW-YORK, *January* 7.

A London paper of the 19th of November, ſays, "That yeſterday John Adams, Eſq; the American Commiſſioner, made his appearance in the Houſe of Lords, by the members of which auguſt body he was treated with every mark of reſpect. The famous *Benedict Arnold* experienced different uſage, when he found it prudent to retire with precipitancy, after juſt peeping into the houſe. This ſhews the natural abhorrence entertained by mankind for political apoſtacy."

Late European papers, received by the Edward, Capt. Coupar, mention, that the plague continues its ravages, at Conſtantinople, without interruption, 173 perſons being carried off by it in one day;---That a new, intereſting and extraordinary diſcovery is made, reſpecting the diameter and circumference of this globe, and which proves to a demonſtration, that the earth is 154 miles more in its equinoctial circumference than at preſent calculated at; and that the axis diameter is ſhorter than the equinoctial by 172 miles, which is above four times the number of miles generally allowed by mathematicians. If this can be proved a fact, it will certainly be of greater utility to mariners and navigators, than any diſcovery made almoſt within a century paſt, and it is hoped, for the general good of mankind, the ingenious inventor will lay it before the public.

The gentlemen elected to ſerve in General Aſſembly for this city, are as follow: Col. Marinus Willett, Gen. John Lamb, Col. Iſaac Sears, Capt. Henry Rutgers, John Stagg, Eſq; Col. William Malcolm, Robert Harpur, Eſq; Peter P. Van Zandt, Eſq; Col. Hugh Hughes.

The votes for Senators taken in this county do not ſhew who have the plurality within the diſtrict. The nine gentlemen who have the largeſt number of votes for Senators in the city, are as follow: James Duane, Eſq; Iſaac Stoutenburgh, Eſq; Gen. Alexander M'Dougall, Iſaac Rooſevelt, Eſq; Gen. John M. Scott, Col. William Floyd, Stephen Ward, Eſq; Ezra L'Hommedieu, Eſq; General Lewis Morris.

The poll was cloſed at two o'clock on Monday afternoon.

Laſt week the following account of a very diſaſtrous accident was brought to town: Six ſeamen belonging to his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Aſſiſtance, of 50 guns, lying at Sandy-Hook, and confederated to deſert, jumped out of the ſhip into a yawl, and puſhing for the ſhore, were purſued by a boat manned with the firſt Lieutenant, eleven other officers, and a private ſeaman; preſently after they left the ſhip, a ſnow ſtorm aroſe; they loſt ſight of the chace, as well as of the Aſſiſtance, and were all of them (one excepted, who is not yet accounted for) the next morning found dead on a beach near Middletown-Point, in New-Jerſey.—The Lieutenant was the Hon. Hamilton Douglas Haliburton, brother to the Right Hon. the Earl of Morton; the other officers were in general related to ſome of the moſt dignified families in Great-Britain and Ireland.

We hear that a veſſel from Port-Roſeway, bound to this place, was lately ſtranded in the Sound, near White-Stone; ſhe had 28 paſſengers on board; one man is ſaid to be drowned.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Jan. 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York to his friend in this city, dated January 1, 1783.

"Yeſterday Rivington, who has had the audacity to continue his obnoxious publications, was waited on by General John Lamb, Col. Willett, and Col. Sears, and forbid the proſecution of any farther buſineſs in this city; in conſequence of which he has diſcharged his hands, and obeyed the order,---The whigs are juſt rouſing from their lethargy, and are determined to extirpate all obnoxious characters from this city, which, you know, entirely coincides with my ſentiments, for I cordially deſpiſe them and their coadjutors."

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 14.

We are authoriſed to aſſure our readers, that the public demonſtrations of joy on the Definitive Treaty will be made on Tueſday, the 20th inſtant, if the weather ſhould be favorable, if not, on the firſt fair day after. A deſcription of the exhibition will be publiſhed in hand-bills, and diſtributed.

We learn from different parts of the country, that conſiderable damage has been done by the ſudden and extraordinary riſe of water occaſioned by the thaw and great rain on Tueſday in laſt week. The ſtage from this city to Baltimore with 6 paſſengers was upſet in a run, four miles on the other ſide of Harford, the paſſengers and driver narrowly eſcaped with their lives, having been a conſiderable time in the water, but the waggon and the whole of the baggage (in which is included a trunk having between 5 and 600 guineas in caſh, with bank notes and other papers of value) was totally loſt.

On Thurſday laſt was married, at his houſe in the borough of Cheſter, ELISHA PRICE, Eſq; attorney at law, to the amiable Mrs. EVES, of Wilmington, in Delaware State.

GEORGE MEADE,

HAS removed his Compting-houſe to Walnut-ſtreet, next Door to his Dwelling-houſe, juſt above the corner of Third-ſtreet, where he has for SALE,

Green TEA,
White and Brown Havanna SUGARS, in Boxes,
Sherry and Teneriffe WINES, in Pipes and Quarter-caſks,
A few caſks of ſhell'd ALMONDS,
German STEEL, in Faggots,
Jamaica RUM, in Puncheons, remarkably ſtrong.

ALSO,

A ſmall Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, and
A Quantity of MEDICINES, aſſorted,

Which he will ſell on the loweſt Terms for Caſh, or a ſhort credit. Jan. 23, 1784. 2 m.

BANK of *NORTH-AMERICA,*

JANUARY 12, 1784.

At a meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS this day,

RESOLVED, That a ſubſcription ſhall be opened at the Bank, on the firſt day of February next, and continue until One Thouſand additional ſhares ſhall be ſubſcribed.

That the price of each new ſhare ſhall be Five Hundred Dollars, and the amount of ſuch ſhares ſhall be added to the preſent capital of the Bank, ſo as to form one common ſtock; which ſhall be the property of the ſeveral Stockholders, in proportion to the number of their reſpective ſhares, and without regard to the ſum paid for ſuch ſhares at the time of the ſubſcription; and that in every caſe the money ſhall be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling, at BELL's Book-Store, in Third-ſtreet (*Price One Dollar*)

The MEDICAL POCKET-BOOK:

For thoſe who are, and for all who wiſh to be, PHYSICIANS:
Containing a ſhort but plain Account of the Symptoms, Cauſes and Methods of Cure, of the Diſeaſes incident to the Human Body; including ſuch as require SURGICAL TREATMENT:
Together with the Virtues and Doſes of *Medicinal Compoſitions* and *Simples*.
Extracted from the beſt Authors, and digeſted into Alphabetical Order

BY JOHN ELLIOT, M. D.

Alſo, juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling at ſaid BELL's Book-Store, (*Price One Eighth of a Dollar*)

A *CATALOGUE:*

Conſiſting of ſeveral hundred Volumes of new and old Medical, Surgical and Chemical Works, lately imported, and now ſelling at Bell's Book-Store, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia; with the loweſt Price printed to each Book. §

THE abſolute neceſſity of cloſing the affairs of the late Houſe of GEORGE MEADE, and Co. induces the ſubſcriber to remind thoſe who are indebted thereto to ſettle their accounts in a ſhort time, otherwiſe he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting them into the hands of an Attorney.

Jan. 13, 1784. GEORGE MEADE.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 30th inſtant,

A SMALL PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Blockley, Philadelphia county, containing 27 acres and an half, about four miles and an half from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of James Worrell and Aaron Hibbert; there are on ſaid place, a good brick houſe, two ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, and a good cellar under the ſame, a log barn, alſo a never-failing ſpring of water hard by the houſe, and a ſtone ſpring-houſe over the ſame; there are alſo on ſaid premiſes about 7 acres of woodland, 4 acres of mowing meadow, and the remainder tillable ground; ſaid place lies on Marſhall's road. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the day of ſale.

January 8, 1784. § WILLIAM TYSON.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM EVANS, Eſq; late of the townſhip of Vincent, county of Cheſter, deceaſed, either by bills, bonds, notes, book-debts or otherwiſe, are hereby once more deſired to make payment to the ſubſcribers hereof, in Vincent townſhip, and county aforeſaid, before the 15th day of February next, to prevent further coſt, and thoſe who neglect, may depend that they will be dealt with according to law, without favor ſhewn to any; and all thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe once more deſired to bring in their accounts, properly adjuſted for payment, by

Jan. 10, 1784. § ROBERT RALSTON, OWEN THOMAS, WILLIAM ROGERS, } Executors.

Philadelphia, January 9, 1784.

BY virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be ſold on TUESDAY, the 20th inſtant, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Coffee-houſe, a brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Dock-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 16 feet, and in depth on the north ſide thereof 44 feet 5 inches, and on the ſouth ſide thereof 55 feet 7 inches, bounded by grounds of Hannah Steel, Henry Liſle and others; ſeized and taken in execution as the eſtate of James Stewart, by WILLIAM WILL, late Sheriff.

N. B. The Lot is ſubject to a ground-rent of ten piſtoles and a half per annum.

ALSO, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold by Public Vendue, the ſeven twenty-fifths of a Houſe and Lot, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, adjoining a houſe and lot belonging to Thomas Nevill, and on the ſouth by a houſe and lot belonging to John Hood; ſaid lot is 29 feet 5 inches. Alſo, ſeven twenty-fifths of a lot ſituate in Coombes's alley, on the north ſide, 33 feet 4 inches, bounded by ground of Alexander Huſton and others; ſeized and taken in execution as late the eſtate of Robert Rawle, deceaſed, by

WILLIAM WILL, late Sheriff.

Waterford townſhip, on Cooper's creek, New-Jerſey, Jan. 12.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the evening of the 27th of December laſt, A Negroe Man, named SAMBO, about 33 years of age, has very thick lips, ſpeaks ſomewhat broken, and has a very large ſcar on his forehead; he had on when he went away, a homeſpun round jacket, of a twilled mixed cloth, a ſtriped under jacket, a pair of light coloured cloth breeches, tied with ſtrings at the knees, a pair of black and white mixed ſtockings, and a pair of almoſt new ſhoes, with double ſoals and hob-nails, two hats, one a large French hat, the other round, alſo an oznabrig ſhirt, marked S in the boſom. Whoever will apprehend the aforeſaid Negroe, and ſecure him in any goal within the United States, and give information thereof to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the ſum of FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by § ISAAC HORNER.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, on the evening of the 5th inſtant, a dark bay HORSE, about 10 years old, 13 hands and an half high, ſhod all round, no brand nor mark, with ſaddle and bridle. Whoever has loſt ſaid horſe, by applying to me, at the ſign of General Wayne, in Fifth-ſtreet, below Walnut-ſtreet, paying charges, may have him again, otherwiſe he will be ſold in three weeks from this date.

Jan. 13, 1784. ¶ WILLIAM ALLISON.

CAME to Mr. Iſaac Snowden's place, near the Lower Ferry road, on the 6th of December laſt, a dark bay MARE, about 7 years old, about 14 hands high, paces, and has no brand. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away by the 1ſt of February next, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold, to pay expences, by the ſubſcriber,

Jan. 10, 1784. ¶ MICHAEL SHAFFER.

ALL perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of GEORGE SMEDLEY, late of Williſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to come in and pay them off as ſpeedily as may be; likewiſe all perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to bring in their accounts, fair and clearly ſtated, in order that they may be diſcharged.

10th Mo. 28th. § PATIENCE SMEDLEY, Adminiſt.

SAMUEL HAY,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an

Auction and Commission Store,

In the city of New-York, No. 8, Water-street, between the Old Slip and the Coffee-house,

WHERE he will receive and sell all kinds of goods, wares and merchandize, either at public or private sale; he has also provided large and commodious stores and dry cellars, for the reception of cargoes of every species of goods, and will think himself obliged to such merchants and traders as may favour him with the disposing of their property. He flatters himself that if fidelity, punctuality and dispatch, with the strictest attention to the interests of his employers, will recommend him, those gentlemen who may please to favour him with their business, may rely on every exertion in his power to give entire satisfaction, and on the most moderate terms.

Chester Mills, December 22, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SAMUEL SHAW, sen. late of the borough of Chester, deceased, either by Bonds, Notes, Book debt or otherwise, are once more (and for the last time) earnestly desired to call on the subscriber and discharge the same, on or before the first day of February next. And all those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, that they may be paid, by † JOHN SHAW, Administrator.

To the PUBLIC.

Imported from Rochelle to this port, some time in May last, in the brig Venus,

A QUANTITY of ALICANT WINE, in quarters, barrels and anchors, directed by the Bills of Lading to Messieurs WILLIAM PENES and Co. merchants in Philadelphia, which are deposited in Mr. John Abel Hamelin's store, merchant, of this city. It is therefore requested of the owners of said wine, that they call and prove their property, otherwise it will be sold in the course of next January, on account of the owner or owners.

Philadelphia, December 22, 1783. §

To be SOLD for a Term of Years,

A LIKELY, active NEGROE GIRL, between 12 and 13 years old, has had the small-pox and measles. For terms, enquire of the Printers. ‡

For AMSTERDAM,

The Ship *De Keyser* and *Koopman*,
ABRAHAM THOMASZ,
MASTER;

HAS good Accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on board, lying at WEBSTER'S Wharff, or to

¶ PRAGERS, LIEBAERT, and Co.

For BELFAST,

The Ship *Three Brothers*,
JAMES GILLIS, Master,

Now lying at Bright's Wharff, and will sail as soon as possible. For Freight or Passage, apply to ANDREW CALDWELL, or the Captain on board.

N. B. There are on board said Ship, A few healthy Men and Women SERVANTS and REDEMPTIONERS, to be disposed of. Apply as above. § *Philad. Dec.* 31, 1783.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed (by adjournment) will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on SATURDAY, the 17th of January next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Coffee-house in this city, all those MESSUAGES, STORES and WHARFF, situate on the east side of Plumb or Water-street, below the Bridge, late the estate or property of Henry Niell, deceased, with the appurtenances, consisting of the following parcels, to wit;

1. One Lot of Ground, containing in breadth on said Plumb-street 35 feet, and extending that breadth into the river Delaware, bounded westward by Plumb-street aforesaid, southward by a ten feet alley, extending from said Plumb-street into the said river, eastward by the said river, and northward by a messuage, lot and wharff late of Samuel Powel, esq; now of Robert Waln, charged with and subject to one yearly rent of 80 l. lawful money of Pennsylvania, issuing thereout, payable to George Clymer, his heirs and assigns, for ever.

2. One other Lot of Ground, containing in breadth on the same street 35 feet, and extending into the river Delaware, bounded on the north by the said ten feet alley, and on the south partly by Nehemiah Allen's messuage and lot, and partly by the lot next herein after mentioned, being free from ground rent.

3. One leasehold Lot of Ground, situate on the river Delaware, containing in breadth north and south 30 feet, and in length east and west about 50 feet, more or less, bounded northward by the lot next herein before described, eastward by the river Delaware, southward by a seven feet alley leading from the river to Plumb-street aforesaid, and westward by ground some time of the said Nehemiah Allen, at the distance of 110 feet from the east side of Plumb-street, which lot the said Nehemiah Allen demised by indenture to the said Henry Niell, for the term of 20 years from the first day of May, 1771, under the yearly rent of 30 l. to which it is now subject, and the same lot and a brick store thereon erected, is subject to ceartain covenants and agreements mentioned and contained in certain articles between the said Nehemiah Allen and Henry Niell, bearing date the 24th day of March, 1774; and the purchaser will also be entitled to a yearly rent of 15 l. per annum, during the term, from the assigns of Andrew M'Glone, for the use of a 16 feet alley, laid out north and south across the west end of this lot. The whole seized and taken in execution, and to be sold in one entire lot, by

Philad. Dec. 31, 1783. THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

Chester county, December 27, 1783.

WHEREAS JOHN TAYLOR hath by art and stratagem taken the advantage of me, the subscriber, by getting me to sign a note for twenty five pounds, and got another person to sign with me, payable to him, or order: Now as I had no value or consideration for the same, I am determined not to pay it, or any part thereof, unless compelled by due course of law; and hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment thereon.

¶ WILLIAM HILL.

Gwinedth township, Philadelphia county, Nov. 26.

WHEREAS my Wife MARGARET BLOOM, alias CONVER, hath, in a clandestine manner, carried off the goods and effects of the subscriber, and otherwise behaved in an unbecoming manner, and refuses to live with him any longer; these are therefore to forewarn all persons not to trust her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after the above date. ¶ DANIEL BLOOM.

Gwinedth township, Philadelphia county, Dec. 25, 1783.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, a week ago, a black MARE, 13 or 14 hands high, a natural trotter, 6 or 7 years old, had no shoes on. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take her away in four weeks from the above date, otherwise she will be sold for the cost. ¶ ABRAHAM WOOLSART.

Hilltown township, Bucks county, Dec. 23, 1783.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, the 28th day of November last, a small bay MARE, with a star in her forehead, supposed to be three years old next grass. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ ISAAC WILLIAMS.

CAME to Mr. Litle's place on the Ridge road, about the last of November, a brindle COW, with a piece of each of her horns sawed off, a piece out of her left ear, and a slit in her right, and has a white face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ MICHAEL READ.

CAME to the plantation of Edward Crawford, in Guilford township, Cumberland county, the following cattle, viz. one brown three year old HEIFER, the near ear slit, and the off ear a piece cut out. One black ditto, has brown ears, and a piece cut out of the near ear. One black steer, has a white face, and a piece cut out of the near ear. The owner or owners of said cattle are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away. § EDWARD CRAWFORD.

FOR SALE,

About 8,800 acres of LAND.

THIS valuable tract of land is situate on a branch of Penn's creek, known by the name of Elk creek, in Northumberland county, and about 140 miles from this city. Penn's Valley, which is divided from it by a small ridge of hills, was thickly settled before the commencement of the war, and the former inhabitants, with many new settlers, will, most probably, return thither next spring. There were also several families settled on part of this original tract previous to the war; it joins the lands of our late Vice-President General Potter, and is pleasantly situated to the south-east of the Knittany Mountain; there are several mill-seats near the middle of this tract. The goodness of the soil, the mill-seats, and its lying near a considerable settlement, makes this land an object worthy the notice of any person who wishes to possess property in this new and thriving country. It will be disposed of on very low terms to any person that can advance one half the purchase money. If not sold altogether by the first of March next, it will, after that time, be either sold, or lett on improving leases to settlers on reasonable terms. Enquire of SAMUEL MILES, in Philadelphia. c. t. f.

JAMES GREGSON,

At his BREWERY, in Fourth-street, the Corner of Race-street, serves private Families and public Houses with a

PALE ALE & TABLE BEER,

On the shortest Notice, by a Line or verbal Message.
Merchants and Captains of Ships may be served with

BEER & PORTER,

In Casks or Bottles, for Exportation or home Consumption.

*** A good Price for BEER BOTTLES. t b c t f

To be SOLD or LETT,

The following TRACTS of LAND, on reasonable Terms, by the subscriber,

A PLANTATION, situated in Coventry township, Chester county, between Potts-Town and Coventry Forge, two miles from Potts-Town and 36 from Philadelphia, containing 101 acres, whereon are a stone dwelling-house, an excellent spring-house, and a good log barn; there is on said place, about 9 acres of meadow watered by a never-failing stream, and 4 acres more may be made with very little expence; there are about 68 acres of cleared land, and the remainder is well timbered, all under good fence.

A Plantation, situated in New-Providence township, Philadelphia county, on the Egypt road, about 21 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing about 85 acres, whereon are a new stone dwelling-house, barn and spring-house; there are on said place, 12 acres of meadow, the greatest part of which is well watered, a young bearing orchard of excellent fruit, about 20 acres of woodland, the remainder is excellent arable land, all under good fence.

A Tract of Land, situated in Plumsted township, Bucks county, on the Durham and Stump roads, about 33 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining lands of Major William Hart, containing 50 acres, all under good fence; whereon are a new stone house 40 feet square, and two stories high, three rooms on a floor, and a good cellar under the whole, a kitchen and stabling, very suitable for a tavern, with a store thereunto belonging, and a good well of water near the kitchen door. For terms, apply to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

Dec. 24. c t f. JOSEPH CAUFFMAN.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

And entered on the first of April next,

THAT valuable PLANTATION at Piny Run, Frederick county, Maryland, whereon Capt. James Wiley now lives, on the main road leading from York-Town to Frederick-Town, 30 miles from each; containing 543 acres, about 150 of which are cleared; there are about 30 acres of meadow made, and upwards of 100 acres more may be made, and watered by good streams; there are on the premises, a large square log house, two stories high, and a convenient kitchen, where a tavern is now kept, and has been for many years past; at the end of the house is a well of excellent water, supplied by a never-failing spring; There are also a good barn, stable and cow-house, orchard, &c. greatest part of the woodland is heavy timbered. The present tenant is to leave the place in good repair, on the 6rst of April next. For terms, apply to WILLIAM HARRIS, at his store, in Calvert-street, near the county wharff, in Baltimore-Town, where he has for sale, a good assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to the season, which he will sell very low for cash or country produce.

Also to be SOLD,

And may be entered on the 25th day of March next,

A PLANTATION, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, situate on the road leading from Newark to Johnstun's Cross Roads, containing 120 acres, about 90 of which are cleared, the remainder well timbered woodland, about 5 acres of meadow, and 8 more may be made at a small expence; there are on it, a small peach and apple orchard, a good square log house, about 20 by 30 feet, one and a half story high, situate at the crossing of two roads, one leading from Wilmington to Lancaster, the other from the Head of Elk to Johnston's Cross-Roads, 15 miles from Wilmington, 12 from the Head of Elk, and 8 from Christiana Bridge Landing. For terms, apply to WILLIAM HARRIS as above, or to Mr. THOMAS LUNN, one mile from the premises. c t f.

TO BE SOLD,

HOUSES and LOTS,

Between Front and Second-streets, and Chesnut and Walnut-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, viz.

No. 1. A LOT on Front-street, being 51 feet in front (including a 10 feet alley, known by the name of Taylor's Alley) and extending in depth westward 157 feet, to a lot of Peter Reeve's on the said alley; on the north side of said lot stands a good brick one story building, 17 feet in front and 42 feet deep with a floored cellar underneath, advantageously situated and accommodated for a store, behind and adjoining the store is a neat apartment which may serve for a compting-house, or as a dwelling for a single person; on the same lot, to the southward of the alley, are two dwelling-houses, each 12 feet in front, and behind those on the alley, a good bake-house.

No. 2. A LOT in Second-street, adjoining the house of Samuel Morris, Esq; being 16 feet in front, and 77 feet deep, having a brick house thereon 16 feet front by 39 feet deep, three stories high, and a brick kitchen of one story, 18 feet by 11, with the privilege of a 4 feet alley, leading into Taylor's-alley.

No. 3. One other LOT adjoining the foregoing, 12 feet 6 inches front on Second-street, and 77 feet deep, with a brick three story house thereon, 12 feet 6 inches in front by 39 feet deep, and a brick kitchen of one story, 18 feet 9 inches by 11 feet, and the privilege of the 4 feet alley aforesaid.

No. 4. One other LOT adjoining the foregoing, 12 feet 10 inches front on Second-street and 77 feet deep, with a brick three story house thereon, 12 feet 10 inches in front by 39 feet deep, and a brick two story kitchen 16 feet by 12; also a brick wash-house 12 feet by 11, one and an half stories high, with the privilege of the said 4 feet alley.

No. 5. A LOT fronting on Taylor's-alley, 14 feet 9 inches, by 41 feet deep, with a two story brick house thereon of the same dimensions, and the privilege of the aforesaid 4 feet alley.

No. 6. A LOT on Taylor's-alley, adjoining the foregoing, 27 feet front on the alley, by 41 feet deep, having thereon a brick coach-house and stable, with a hay-loft above, 27 feet by 18 feet.

No. 7. A vacant LOT adjoining the foregoing, fronting on Taylor's-alley, and extending to William Moode's lane, being 58 feet front, by 41 feet deep.

Good titles in fee simple, and without any incumbrances, will be given with the above described lots.

Persons inclining to purchase may apply to either of the subscribers.

N. B. A plan of the lots may be seen at the Coffee-House.

† GEORGE CLYMER,
Philad. Nov. 12, 1783.] FRANCIS HOPKINSON.

NATHAN & DAVID SELLERS,

CONTINUE as usual the Manufactury of WOOL and COTTON CARDS, on the North Side of Market-street, near Sixth-street, where they may be had at the lowest Rates.

They also carry on the WIRE-WORK in all its Branches, such as----

Rolling Screens for cleaning Flax-seed;
Rolling and Standing Screens for cleaning Wheat;
Shorts Cloths and Indian Meal Bolts;
Snuff Sieves and Bolts;
Fan Screens and Riddles;
Flax-seed and Indian Meal Sieves;
Reying Sieves and Garlick Riddles;
Bricklayers and Plaisterers Screens and Sieves;
Paper Moulds, Washers and Dusters;
Spring-house and Cellar Windows;
Wire-Work for Safes, *&c. &c. &c.*

All which is done in the neatest and best Manner, on the shortest Notice, and at the most reasonable Rates.

They flatter themseves the long Experience and great Practice they have had under their Father *(John Sellers)* will enable them to execute such Orders as they may be favoured with to the utmost Satisfaction.

Orders by Post or otherwise are carefully attended to.

They have for Sale, a few Thousand 12 Ounce Tacks.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

A CONVENIENT two story brick house and back buildings, including piazza, kitchen and wash-house, situate on the north side of South-street, between Market-street and Arch-street, on Hudson's square.

A large two story frame building, and good brick building back of the frame, adjoining the above described dwelling.

A lot of ground, situate on the north side of Arch-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets from Schuylkill, 100 feet front, 306 feet deep, inclosed with a new fence.

He hath also for sale, at his store, in Second-street, between Market-street and Arch-street, near the Baptist Meeting-house, and adjoining Doctor Redman's, a general assortment of ironmongery, window glass, painters colours, and dye stuffs; a quantity of superfine, middling and coarse cloths, both imported and of his own manufacture, and a variety of utensils for manufacturing of goods, viz. looms, warping bars, reeds and geers of various sorts, two curious machines for spinning of cotton, several common spinning wheels, weavers quill wheels and swifts, two boilers for dying, a fullers screw, and wrings for washing wool. 8 w. SAMUEL WETHERILL, jun.

[Philadelphia, November 27, 7813.

To be LETT for a number of years,

And entered on immediately,

A LOT of GROUND, suitable for a ship-yard, and for which purpose it hath been occupied a number of years; it is situate at the lower end of Kensington, and adjoining the Three Stores, about 90 feet front on the river Delaware, and extending about 500 feet back, across one public street and fronting another on the back end. Enquire of PETER BROWNE, in Front-street, the third door above Race-street, who has for SALE, a quantity of Sheathing and Drawing NAILS, and a number of small ANCHORS, from one to 200 weight. § 3 w. c t f.

Choice PICKLES.

SUCH as Walnuts, Mangoes, Pockmilions, Cucumbers, Beans, also Ketchup and Walnut Liquor, Wine Bitters, Lavender Compound, and good Pickling Vinegar, to be had of MARGARET TROTTER, Mid-way in Elfrith's-Alley.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.